AUGUST 23, 1775. No. 8 THE NUMBER 64.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

GENOA, April 15.

LETTERS from Marſeilles adviſe, that the Captain of a French ſhip was arrived there from Algiers, who depoſed, that there had been a bloody action near Oran, between the Moors and the Algerines. The ſame advices add, that 14 Taftans were equipping in the port of Marſeilles, for the ſervice of the Spaniſh armament, deſtined to act againſt the Algerines, who have occaſioned the war between the King of Spain and the Moors.

HAMBURGH, April 29. The extraordinary movements making for ſome time paſt in the cabinets of ſome of the powers in Europe, make our politicians conjecture that we are at the eve of ſeeing ſome great event come to light.

HAGUE, April 29: Some authentic letters from Mogador, dated the 15th of February, mention, that the Emperor of Morocco has ſent letters to the governor of that place, and to that of the Porte, with orders to them, not in any reſpect to inſult the ſubjects of the States-General, eſtabliſhed in his country, nor any of the merchant ſhips which trade to that port, but on the contrary to aſſure them that both themſelves and their effects may depend upon the moſt perfect ſecurity, as it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all thoſe who diſobey his orders on that head, be puniſhed. Moreover, this prince offers all the Dutch Captains, who aſk it, paſſports which enable them to carry on their trade all along the coaſt in ſafety.

AMSTERDAM, May 4. If we may credit foreign intelligence, great changes will take place very ſoon in Europe. Letters from Paris aſſure, that orders have been ſent to Breſt to fit out 17 ſhips of war with the utmoſt dilligence; which gives room to many conjectures. Theſe letters add, that ſome people are of opinion that this ſquadron is to join the Spaniſh fleet, which conſiſts of the ſame number of ſhips, and then ſteer in conſort towards America. Others, on the contrary, ſuppoſe, that this armament has no other object but to guard againſt the great preparations making by Great-Britain to ſubdue her colonies.

LONDON, April 1.

BY the beſt advices from America, we learn the determined reſolution of the colonies to adhere to their engagements; the conſequence is, the deſtruction of the tobacco and rice trade of this country. We ſhall likewiſe have 300,000 able men ſtanding in our manufactures; will they ſubmit patiently like good chriſtians? or will they take up arms in their hands, and march to London?

Subſidy treaties which have been ſo long given up, are now again in agitation. We have a negociation carrying on with Ruſſia, which is to end in one of a nature that will aſtoniſh many.

Mr. Bruce, the Ethiopian traveller, whom the news-papers lately killed, is going out on a freſh expedition to the coaſt of Guinea, where he is to land, and from thence to penetrate into the internal parts of Africa, and purſue a route through a country quite unknown, to the Cape of Good Hope. This journey is to be performed at the expence of the government, as great commercial advantages are expected to reſult from it.

An expedition has been propoſed for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage, but the Hudſon's-Bay company having thrown their uſual embaraſſments on it, it will be laid aſide for the preſent; but little doubt remains of this intereſted conduct being the means of preventing the renewal of the charter of that deſpicable monopoly.

April 6. The King of France declared in a full court a few days ago, that when he had been publicly crowned King, he would convince the world that he was a very powerful one. This has raiſed apprehenſions in the minds of many people; his Queen, our miniſtry, and the Emperor of Germany ſeem equally alarmed.

A report is ſpread about town and ſwallowed with no ſmall avidity, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, has received repeated invitations to ſettle in America; and above all, a preſiminary propoſed of an immediate payment of all his incumbrances, and a ſettlement of fifty thouſand pounds a year. Conſidering the treatment he is under, ſtranger things have happened.

So little danger is there of the Americans wanting a ſupply of manufactures, that we can aſſure our readers from intelligence juſt received, that no leſs than 5 ſhips ſailed within theſe three weeks from Bourdeaux for Virginia, loaded with arms, ammunition, and a great aſſortment of French goods.—— Thus are the fabricks of France to find a new market, while thoſe of England loſe an old one.

April 7. Lord Stormont was at the Houſe of Lords on Wedneſday for the firſt time ſince his return from Paris, and made a moſt ſplendid appearance; his ſtar of the order of St. Andrew being compoſed of brilliants as ſuperb as Cox's ear-rings, and the loop on his ſhoulder, through which the ribbon paſſes, conſiſted of ſtill larger diamonds: The reſt of his dreſs was ſuitable to the dignity of a Britiſh Ambaſſador, and to the heir at law and nephew of Lord Mansfield.

The Guards are daily performing the manœuvres of engagements in the woods, from behind the trees in the birdcage-walk, to qualify them for American ſervice.

The rage for high feathers in their heads is ſo great among the females of faſhion, that on the night of Mrs. Abington's benefit, ſome Ladies who ſat in the front of the ſide boxes, wore them ſo high that the roof of the box was rather too low for them. Surely, if this faſhion becomes general, women may, with more propriety, be called the feathered race, than the female ſex.

April 14. If no other means anſwer the miniſter's expectations in putting an end to the diſturbances on the continent, an American repreſentation will be introduced next winter. Ha! ha! ha!

April 15. It is ſaid that a conſiderable orator in the Guildhall and other city ſenates ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that the following elegant period ſhould be put into the addreſs to his Majeſty, after the words "Miniſters and adviſers" in the laſt paragraph, viz. "As the moſt propereſt method to bring peace into this here country;" but the Lord Mayor ſaid it was not a Court phraſe, or was not Court language.

A correſpondent obſerves, how much the Scotch are addicted to rebellion. This is verified by the preſent rebellion in America, for upon an average, there are two to one of that people and their deſcendants throughout that vaſt continent. In Virginia there are at laſt five to three; and in Pennſylvania, and the Carolinas, nearly the ſame number.

April 24. On Tueſday a journeyman butcher reading the account of the Lady Mayoreſs dreſs to, one who could not read, and finding the French word "bouquet," read it "bucket of diamonds;" on which the latter went home, and told his wife that Miſs Wilkes was dreſſed in a whole pail full of diamonds.

That excellent Scotchman, Fletcher of Salton, declared, that there is no crime under Heaven more enormous, more treacherous, and more deſtructive to the very nature of our government, than that of bribing parliaments. What would this ſtaunch old patriot have ſaid, if he had ſeen ſome hundreds of placemen ſitting in the Britiſh ſenate, and voting ſix hundred thouſand pounds to make good deficiencies in the civil liſt, exhauſted by bribery and corruption?

April 27. The following letters from a Gentleman in America to a member of the Britiſh Parliament may be depended upon as authentic.

LETTER I.

"The late proclamation forbidding the exportation of gunpowder and fire arms to America ſeemed intended to take away from the colonies the power of defending themſelves by force. I think it my duty to inform you, that the ſaid proclamation will be rendered ineffectual by a manufactory of gunpowder, which has lately been ſet on foot in this province, the materials of which may be procured in great perfection, and at an eaſier rate than they can be imported from Great-Britain among ourſelves. There are moreover gunſmiths enough in this province to make 100,000 ſtand of arms in one year, at 28s. ſterling a piece, if they ſhould be wanted. It may not be amiſs to make this intelligence as public as poſſible, that our rulers may ſee the impoſſibility of enforcing the late acts of Parliament by arms. Such is the wonderful martial ſpirit which is enkindled among us, that we begin to think the whole force of Great-Britain could not ſubdue us. We truſt no leſs to the natural advantages of our country than to our numbers and military preparations, in the confidence and ſecurity of which we boaſt. The four New-England colonies, together with Virginia and Maryland, are compleatly armed and diſciplined. The Province of Pennſylvania will follow their example in a few weeks. Our militia will amount to no leſs than 60,000 men.

"Nothing but a total repeal of the acts of Parliament of which we complain can prevent a civil war in America. Our oppoſition has now riſen to deſperation. It would be as eaſy to allay a ſtorm in the ocean by a ſingle word, as to ſubdue the free ſpirit of the Americans, without a total redreſs of their grievances. May a ſpirit of wiſdom deſcend at laſt upon our miniſtry, and reſcue the Britiſh empire from deſtruction! We tremble at the thoughts of a ſeparation from Great-Britain. All our glory and happineſs have been derived from you. But we are in danger of being ſhipwrecked upon your rocks. To avoid theſe, we are willing to be toſſed, without compaſs or guide, for a while upon an ocean of blood.

"Wiſhing you ſucceſs in your diſintereſted labours to promote the happineſs of this country, I am, Sir, with much eſteem for your firmneſs, your moſt obedient humble ſervant."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1775.

LETTER II.

"In a letter which I wrote to you a few nights ago I mention'd that the Manufactories of gunpowder and fire arms, which were ſetting on foot in this country, would defeat the deſigns of the Miniſtry in forbidding the exportation of theſe articles from Great-Britain. The only deſign of this letter is to rectify ſome miſtakes which have been tranſmitted to England reſpecting the conduct of General Lee, who is now in America.

"The Miniſtry have been made to believe that the military preparations in the colonies have been recommended and taught entirely by that officer. Nothing can be farther from fact. The Americans were determined to ſeal their love of liberty with their blood, long before they heard of the name of General Lee. The people of Maſſachuſetts Bay were armed and diſciplined before General Lee viſited them, and the Congreſs agreed to recommend the ſtudy of the military exerciſe to the colonies without hearing a word upon that ſubject from the General. It is a falſehood that the General has offered to head our troops. He has too much knowledge of the world not to perceive that men, who fight for all they hold dear to them, will prefer men born among them for commanders, to the moſt experienced foreign officers. Moreover, the colonies are not ſo wrapped up in General Lee's military accompliſhments as to give him the preference to Col. Putnam and Col. Waſhington; men whoſe military talents and atchievments have placed them at the head of American heroes. There are ſeveral hundred thouſand Americans who would face any danger with theſe illuſtrious heroes to head them. It is but juſt to Genreal Lee's merit to acknowledge that he has upon all occaſions expoſed the folly and madneſs of the preſent Adminiſtration, and has ſhewn the moſt tender regard to the liberties of this country. But in this he has acted the part of an Engliſhman. What is England without America? Her liberty and commerce, which are her two capital pillars, are both ſupported by this country.

"There cannot be a greater error than to ſuppoſe that the preſent commotions in America are owing to the arts of demagogues. Every man thinks and acts for himſelf in a country where there is an equal diſtribution of property and knowledge. It is to no purpoſe to attempt to deſtroy the oppoſition to the omnipotence of Parliament, by taking off our Hancocks, Adams's, and Dickinſons. Ten thouſand patriots of the ſame ſtamp ſtand ready to fill their places. Would to Heaven our Rulers would conſider

theſe things in time. One more raſh and unjuſt action on your ſide the water may divide us beyond the poſſibility of an union. For God's ſake try to rouſe up the ancient ſpirit of the nation. We love you; we honour you as brethren and fellow ſubjects. We have ſhared in your dangers and glories. Only grant us the liberty you enjoy, and we ſhall always remain one people. Let the bond of our union be in the crown of Great-Britain.

I am, Sir, your's, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

April 29. A freſh augmentation of the army will be propoſed in the Houſe by Lord Barrington before the end of May, it will conſiſt of 8000 men.

The cauſe of America is now become ſo ſerious that every American conſiders it as a ſtruggle from which they ſhall obtain a releaſe by an ample redreſs of their grievances, or a redreſs by the ſword. The only alternative which every American thinks of is liberty or death.

To reduce the vaſt continent of America to that abject ſtate of obedience which the Miniſtry are ſo aſſiduouſly aiming at, would require the united force of the whole Britiſh and Iriſh armies, were the colonies but to be ſtrictly unanimous and loyal to each other.

Every procedure of adminiſtration againſt the Americans has hitherto been moſt egregiouſly abſurd, and their preſent plan of tyranny outweighs all; for at the ſame time that the neceſſity of a reconciliation is obvious to the whole world, they raſhly put into execution the moſt inhuman acts that a ſavage cruelty can invent.

A gentleman, the other day, in converſation with Dr. Johnſon, was very gravely expreſſing his amazement that the Doctor ſhould entertain ſo much averſion and hatred to the Scots, who had treated him ſo civilly in his late tour amongſt them; when he received the following ſhort reply: "Sir, you are exceedingly miſinformed with reſpect to this matter; I do not hate the Scots: Sir, I do not hate frogs in the water, though I confeſs I do not like to have them hopping about my bedchamber."

May 2. When the gallant defender of the natural rights of mankind, General Paoli, oppoſed the whole torrent of Genoeſe and French tyranny, the Britiſh government admired his fortitude, and he is now ſheltered under royal patronage, for having inherited thoſe ſame principles which have unfortunately brought upon the Americans all the rage of miniſterial perſecution.

May 4. An highly finiſhed plan for a new royal palace is ſaid to have been very lately ſubmitted to the King by one of the firſt virtuoſi in architecture, but as the artiſt omitted to accompany it with a plan for procuring materials, the model was laid aſide.

The Miniſtry ought, at all events, to think of complimenting his Majeſty with a new houſe, ſince by their raſh conduct they have ſo effectually "brought an old one about his ears."

June 8. General Gage viewing the American army with his teleſcope, ſaw General Putnam in it, which ſurpriſed him; and he contrived to get a meſſage delivered to him, that he wanted to ſpeak to him. Putnam, withont any heſitation waited upon him, General Gage ſhewed him his fortifications, and adviſed him to lay down his arms. Gen. Putnam replied, he could force his fortifications in half an hour, and adviſed General Gage to go on board the ſhips with his troops.—Two of General Gage's engineers have deſerted to the Americans.

Anecdote of General Putnam.—During the late war when General Amherſt was marching acroſs the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes, which they were obliged to paſs, found the French had an armed veſſel of 12 guns upon it. He was in great diſtreſs; his boats were no match for her; and ſhe alone was capable of ſinking his whole army in that ſituation. While he was pondering what ſhould be done, Putnam comes to him, and ſays, General, that ſhip muſt be taken, Aye, ſays Amherſt, I would give the world ſhe was taken. I'll take her, ſays Putnam. Amherſt ſmiled, and aſked how. Give me ſome wedges, a beetle, (a large wooden hammer or maul, uſed for driving wedges,) and a few men of my own choice. Amherſt could not conceive how an armed veſſel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle, and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's requeſt. When night came, Putnam, with his materials and men, went in a boat under the veſſel's ſtern, and in an inſtant drove in the wedges between the rudder and the ſhip, and left her. In the morning the ſails were ſeen fluttering about; ſhe was adrift in the middle of the lake; and being preſently blown aſhore, was eaſily taken.

Friday fortnight, in the afternoon, a ſervant girl, at Heworth, near Newcaſtle upon Tyne, was ſuddenly ſeized with all the ſymptoms of an hydrophobia, which continued to rage 24 hours, before Hill and Berry's Omſkirſk medicines were adminiſtered. On the Saturday night a doſe of the above medicine was given with good effect; and on Sunday evening another, which reſtored her to her perfect ſenſes. This poor girl was bit by a mad cat about 3 weeks before, and after uſing ſome violent exerciſe, the above terrible diſorder broke out.

June 10. The late action at Concord has ſo irritated the Americans, that the whole Continent is in arms, and in motion! There never was any impoſition ſo groſs, as that they cannot ſubſiſt, the whole country is their own, and every huſbandman eager and zealous to give his quota of proviſions for thoſe in arms. There is an emulation throughout the whole people. What folly and madneſs is it, in miniſters to ſuppoſe they can ſubdue theſe people with troops! If the miniſters are not ſpeedily removed, Great-Britain is undone. And if ſome ſacrifices to public juſtice are not made, the people of America and England will put no confidence in other miniſters, whoever they are. PUBLIC JUSTICE! ought to be the demand of every honeſt man.

The Rev. Mr. Payſon, of Chelſea, near Boſton, a gentleman of the mildeſt manners, ſoundeſt learning, and moſt amiable character, who has ever been ſo warm on the ſide of government, that parſon Treadwell, and others, on the ſide of the people, have repeatedly refuſed to let him preach in their pulpits; being at Lexington, and with his own eyes, ſeeing that the King's troops had fired firſt and committed murder, and being himſelf a witneſs of other of their barbarities, could not endure the ſight without taking vengeance; he therefore put himſelf at the head of a party, and with his muſket led them on, defeated and took priſoners a whole party going up with proviſions for the main body. What will government ſay to this deſertion of one among many of their warmeſt friends—It ſeems as if the cauſe was ſuch, that no honeſt man could appear in it?

Yeſterday the Conſtitutional Society ſubſcribed 100l. to be immediately applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of our beloved American fellow-ſubjects, who, faithful to the character of Engliſhmen, preferring death to ſlavery, were for that reaſon only, inhumanly murdered by the King's troops, at or near Lexington and Concord in the province of Maſſachuſets, on the 19th of April.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 2.

"We were once the quiet inhabitants of a city of peace; but now our ſtreets are become parades, and ſcarce any thing to be heard but the ſound of fifes, drums, and the claſhing of arms. The people of this city and colony are determined not to ſurvive the loſs of their liberties. The violent meaſures adopted on your ſide of the water, and enforced with ſanguinary cruelty on this, have driven us to deſperation; and we have fled to arms as our laſt refuge. 3000 of our citizens have been muſtered, formed into companies and regularly exerciſed. We ſhall alſo have two companies of light horſe. The 4th inſt. we expect 2000 men from our back ſettlements, as well as Col. Waſhington, from Virginia with 200 more to protect the Congreſs, which meets on the 10th: Moſt of the delegates are already arrived. Since the action at Concord the moderate have been rouſed and the wavering eſtabliſhed. Private animoſities have all ſubſided, and one ſpirit ſeems to actuate the whole people. The New-Yorkers, from whom alone government had any hopes, have at length behaved glorioufly. Their preſent conduct has fully atoned for their paſt timidity, and they conſider the liberty of every individual American as intereſted in the preſent conteſt. Whatever may be the ſentiments of your great men, we know the conqueſt of this country is impracticable. The attempt has the ſtamp of infatuation. The claim of taxation by the Britiſh parliament muſt be given up, or we are ſeperated forever."

NORWICH, July 3.

The following is an anſwer to a SPEECH to the Caughnawagas, or Canadian tribes of Indians, near Montreal, ſent by the Stockbridge Indians, returned 15th June 1775.

BROTHERS!

YOU tell me you open your eyes; I open your ears: I open your hearts ſo that you might ſee, hear and conſider what I am going to ſay. Now I am going to ſay the ſame to you; I open your eyes, your ears, and make your heart ſtrong, ſo that you might more fully conſider things: I alſo add, with this I wipe the tears from your eyes, that comes from the trouble that has happened to your young men. THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

BROTHERS! You tell me that I muſt ſit ſtill and have nothing to do with this quarrel: I am glad to hear you; I ſhall do as you tell me. [A BELT.]

BROTHERS! This is our road. You tell me I clear the road; and whenever I open my door, I ſhall ſee your door ſtand open; and when you go out of your door, you ſhall ſee my door ſtand open too: And you tell me, whenever you hear any bad report of me, don't you lay it up, put it aſide and follow this road, and come and tell me of it, and you will know whether it is ſo or not. Now, Brothers, I make this road more ſmooth, ſo that no one might ſtumble on this way: I now open my door wider for you; and whenever you go out of your door, you ſhall ſee my door ſtand open wider for you; whenever I hear any bad report of you, I ſhall not lay it up; but put it aſide, and go and tell you of it, and ſee whether it is ſo or not. [A BELT.]

BROTHERS! I am glad you keep in remembrance the agreement of friendſhip that our fathers have made: Let us hold that faſt; let no one break that, ſo as to divide us. Now I make it more ſtrong. Now we muſt ſit down under our great tree, and ſmoke our pipes, and give praiſe to the great GOD: It is he that made us all. We are in another way now from what we uſed to be ſince we began to worſhip this one GOD. This is like one ſtaff that we both ſteady ourſelves by. I ſhall do as you adviſe me to do; I ſhall ſit ſtill: There are ſeven brothers of us; (meaning ſeven tribes) we are all agreed in this. Now we ſay to you, I would have you ſit ſtill too, and have nothing to do with this quarrel; but be ſtrong in your hearts, and I intend to do the ſame.

A true copy, Atteſt, [A BELT.]
JOHN SERJEANT.

A true Copy of Copy, per,
J. TRUMBULL, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.

By a Gentleman from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who was there at the time the town was threatened with total ruin by the three pirates of war ſtationed in ſaid harbour, we are favoured with the following particulars:

On Monday night the 17th of July two men belonging to the Swan, Capt. Ayſcough, being on ſhore, ſaw fit to attempt an eſcape from their old and deteſted habitation; their deſign (by the bye) was communicated to no individual of the town. The next day, viz. the 18th, A. M. two or three of the ferry-boats which paſs between Newport and Connanicut were fired upon and brought to, an event ſo ſingular that two reſpectable members of the Committee waited upon Capt. Ayſcough to know the reaſon, he told them that two of his men the night before were ſent on ſhore upon ſome errand, and had not returned, added, that he was confident the inhabitants knew where they were, and that they were detained by them purpoſely, the two gentlemen declared themſelves ignorant of the matter, and believed the whole town to be, however to pacify Capt. Ayſcough, they aſſured him that they would ſummon the Committee together, enquire into the affair, withall deſiring Capt. Ayſcough, to write a letter to the Committee, ſtating his grievance; this he did, and they promiſed to wait on him with an anſwer in the afternoon: As the Captain's letter was rather in the threatning ſtile, the Committee could not help enquiring what he meant thereby, and aſſured him in their reply, that they were not to be intimidated, and did not think themſelves by any means, accountable for the deſertion of any of his men. Captain Ayſcough read the letter with conſiderable compoſure, folded it up, and then gave it to Wallace, Captain of the Roſe (Ayſcough at this time being on board Wallace's ſhip) Captain Wallace immediately flew into a moſt terrible paſſion, threw the letter down in a violent fit of rage, damn'd the Committee, the Congreſs, &c. ſwore at Ayſcough for writing to ſuch a damn'd parcel of rebels, and declared that if he knew the two gentlemen who were then preſent to be of the Committee, they never ſhould go aſhore again; they endeavoured to pacify him but in vain, he ſwore repeatedly that if there was a God in Heaven the town ſhould be deſtroyed before morning, that he was a King's officer and would not be inſulted, &c. Hereupon the two gentlemen left the ſhip. A ſignal gun was inſtantly diſcharged, and the three pirates in the harbour and their tender immediately weighed anchor and came cloſe in with the town, their tomkins were taken out, the marines on board beat up to arms, and all the hoſtile preparations imaginable going forward againſt a defenceleſs ſeaport, conſiſting (excluſive of the men) of not leſs than 6000 women and children. About half paſt nine in the evening a cannon was diſcharged from the Roſe, when many really thought the firing on the town was begun, ſeveral women fainted away, others went into fits, and a few abſolutely miſcarried by the fright, in ſhort, there was the greateſt apparent diſtreſs! (The cannon which was fired was loaded with powder only) Between the hours of ten and eleven, the ſame night, a packet from Providence arriv'd with ſeven or eight paſſengers, ſhe was ſtopt and a place appointed for her near the Swan, the paſſengers were ſeized, made to tell all their names, and confined as priſoners, repeatedly ſtiled rebels, with the moſt horrid oaths annexed, a guard with drawn ſwords kept over them during the night, the late infamous proclamation of a truce breaking Gage, was hung cloſe by them, which they were fearful they would be compelled to ſign or elſe abide the conſequence therein denounced. It is worthy of obſervation, that during this period the three Captains were together on board the Roſe playing cards, drinking, carouſing, &c. About one or two o'clock next morning, viz. Wedneſday, one of the Swan's men returned, and in order, it is ſuppoſed, to ſave himſelf from a flogging, as it was neceſſary for him to give ſome account of himſelf, he invented the following lie, and ſwore to it upon the Holy Evangeliſts, namely, "That the Rhode-Iſland rebels had taken him and his companion and wanted that they ſhould enliſt among them to fight againſt the King, but that they refuſed, and becauſe they did that, the rebels gagged them and then carried them to Providence gaol, but that he broke away and travelled thirty miles to get on board again, with much of the ſame ſtuff." The Captains of the pirates either believed this groſs and inconſiſtent falſehood, or fain would make the inhabitants think ſo; accordingly it was taken down in writing, ſent on ſhore and ſatisfaction demanded, or the town ſhould certainly be laid in aſhes that very day. Another cannon was now diſcharged, four ferry-boats and two wood ſloops ſeized, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combuſtible matter put into the ſame, in order to ſet on fire and ſend into the wharves, as a more expeditious way of deſtroying the town than by cannon only; the cannon at the ſame time were to be fired on every part of the town; the Court-houſe, Stiles's Meeting-houſe, and the Printing-office were firſt of all to feel the effects of this horrid plot. The moſt terrible parade was kept up by theſe low miniſterial tools, till near two o'clock P. M. when two perſons of undoubted veracity (farmers, within two or three miles of the town) went on board the Swan: One of theſe gentlemen aſſured the Captains of the three ſhips, that he ſaw the ſtragglers, for whoſe deſertion ſuch terrible confuſion had enſued, in his corn field on Tueſday morning, and deſcribed them; the other gentleman declared that he ſaw them on Tueſday afternoon where he was making hay, and likewiſe deſcribed them, for they told theſe gentlemen how they had made their eſcape from the Swan, and were determined not to go back again. After fully proving that they knew the men, by pointing out the one who had returned, notwithſtanding four others were firſt produced in order to deceive them, they, viz. the two gentlemen, came on ſhore; when, all at once, the boats and priſoners were diſmiſſed, the ſhips weighed anchor and ſtood up the river.

Let every honeſt American riſe up in oppoſition to ſuch inhuman, and muſt we add, when ſpeaking of Britons too, worſe than ſavage cruelty. To prepare, after ſo hoſtile a manner, to deſtroy thouſands of lives and ruin vaſt eſtates, merely becauſe two drunken wretches had fled from a ſhip under the command of a petty tyrant,—will doubtleſs make a conſiderable figure in ſome future page, when our many trials are handed down to poſterity by ſome able hiſtorian.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have appointed Dr. Franklin Poſtmaſter General of the United Colonies of North-America; and Michael Hillegas, and George Clymer, Eſquires of this city, joint treaſurers of the United Colonies.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indiſpenſible duty to inform my countrymen on your ſide the water, of whatever reſolutions are formed on this ſide injurious to your ſacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of an implacable and tyrannical Adminiſtration.—My intelligence is founded on the beſt information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Bostonians, and its enemies were abashed at their courage,—grinning horribly a ghastly smile, as Milton's devil did in Paradise.——The news flew rapidly, and soon caught the ear of an unwise and deluded King. Administration were alarmed at the unexpected success of the Provincials, and were at a loss what lies to fabricate which would destroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were sent to every part of the city, who were authorised to deny the authenticity of the facts, and so distressed was government that they officially requested a suspension of belief, until dispatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent ministerial Counsels were held, without any conclusive determinations until yesterday, when his Majesty presided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, asked what mode should be pursued to support the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honor of the British arms, and annihilate the American opposition? Lord North replied that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boston for General Gage's relief; that more men of war should be sent out, and that the Admiral should have positive orders to seize provision vessels for the due supply of the navy and army. He observed that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boston, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehensions of any attack, for in fact it could not be stormed. Upon this futile opinion, instructions were immediately dispatched to Gage, to order the regulars from Quebec and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions by seizing the American vessels at sea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accursed plan, the General is to assure the officers of the Kings determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreased—for which purpose 50,000l. was sent off last night to Boston.

"The General has positive orders to destroy the magazines, to spike up the cannon, to order the riot act to be read, and to set up the Kings standard immediately. You and I, who know the strength of America and the consolidated union of its inhabitants, must laugh at their threats and despise their shallow schemes. But whilst they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, because, however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiously constrained to retreat into castle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such also is the terror of administration, that they have dispatched some of the nobility and gentry throughout England to contradict the Boston news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, cajole the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effects of the stocks. But alas! these are temporary, ineffectual expedients—for the next American intelligence will arouse the supine landed and manufacturing interest, and a vital stab will be given to the funds. This nation has passed her meridian splendor—America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently establish her rights, will be the blessed means of extirpationg this most flagitious ministry, and of establishing the British Throne in wisdom and clemency.

"This evening some of the principal Common Council-men meet, review and effectually equip the militia of London, which consist of 8000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquishment of the present infernal politics, and in supporting constitutional liberty throughout the British dominions."

IN CONGRESS.

THE several Assemblies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, having referred to the Congress a resolution of the House of Commons of Great-Britain, which resolution is in these words.

"The House in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly, of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively."

The Congress took the said resolution into consideration, and are thereupon of opinion:

That the colonies of America are entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purposes it shall be made, and what shall be it's amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their constitutions, to prescribe the purposes for which money shall be levied on them, to take to themselves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumstances, and situations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies possess a right of appropriating their gifts, so are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to see that they be not wasted among the venal and corrupt for the purpose of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the support of standing armies, inconsistent with their freedom, and subversive of their quiet. To propose, therefore, as this resolution does, that the monies given by the colonies shall be subject to the disposal of Parliament alone, is to propose that they shall relinquish this right of inquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving, or of withholding our monies, is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shews how efficacious is it's intercession for redress of grievances, and re-establishment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with so powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the proposition contained in this resolution is unreasonable, and insidious: Unreasonable, because, if we declare we accede to it, we declare, without reservation, we will purchase the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the same time at what price they will please to estimate their favour: It is insidious, because individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the seller too great for all their powers to satisfy, are then to return into opposition, divided from their sister colonies whom the Minister will have previously detached by a grant of easier terms, or by an artful procrastination of a definitive answer.

That the suspension of the exercise of their pretended power of taxation being expressly made commensurate with the continuance of our gifts, these must be perpetual to make that so: Whereas, no experience has shewn that a gift of perpetual revenue secures a perpetual return of duty, or of kind disposition. On the contrary, the Parliament itself, wisely attentive to this observation, are in the established practice of granting their supplies from year to year only.

Desirous and determined as we are to consider, in the most dispassionate view, every seeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the British Parliament, let our brethren of Great-Britain reflect, what would have been the sacrifice to men of free spirits had even fair terms been proffered, as these insidious proposals were, with circumstances of insult and defiance. A proposition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, seems addressed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unnecessary to raise upon us by force, or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themselves acknowleege, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do so in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not just that the colonies should be required to oblige themselves to other contributions, while Great-Britain possesses a monopoly of their trade. This, of itself, lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aid in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion. If we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the restrictions on our trade shut us to the resources of wealth, is it just we should bear all other burthens equally with those to whom every resource is open?

We conceive that the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our provisions for the support of civil government, or administration of justice. The provisions we have made are such as please ourselves, and are agreeable to our own circumstances: They answer the substantial purposes of government, and of justice; and other purposes than these should not be answered. We do not mean that our people shall be burthened with oppressive taxes, to provide sinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil list. While Parliament pursue their plan of civil government within their own jurisdiction, we also hope to pursue our's without molestation.

We are of opinion the proposition is altogether unsatisfactory, because it imports only a suspension of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; because, too, it does not propose to repeal the several acts of Parliament passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by a jury of the vicinage, in cases affecting both life and property; transporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock trial the murderers of colonists from punishment, and quartering soldiers upon us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of suspending our own legislatures, and of legislating for us themselves in all cases whatsoever. On the contrary, to shew they mean no discontinuance of injury, they pass acts, at the very time of holding out this proposition, for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally, they mean not to relinquish the exercise of indiscriminate legislation over us.

Upon the whole, this proposition seems to have been held up to the world to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in dispute between us but the mode of levying taxes, and that the Parliament having now been so good as to give up this, the colonies are unreasonable if not perfectly satisfied; whereas, in truth our adversaries still claim a right of demanding "ad libitum," and of taxing us themselves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this proposal they keep out of sight, as if no such point was now in contest between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and established laws, and leave us without any security for our lives or liberties. The proposition seems also to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal security our well affected fellow-subjects on the other side the water, till time should be given for the operation of those arms, which a British Ministry pronounced would instantaneously reduce the "cowardly" sons of America to unreserved submission. But when the world reflects how inadequate to justice are these vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold succession of injuries, which, during a course of eleven years, have been aimed at these colonies; when it reviews the pacific and respectful expostulations which, during that whole time, were the sole arms we opposed to them; when it observes that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were answered with new and accumulated injuries; when it recollects that the minister himself on an early occasion, declared, "that he would never treat with America till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partizan of Ministry has more lately denounced against us the dreadful sentence "delenda est Carthago;" that this was done in presence of a British senate, and being unreproved by them, must be taken to be their own sentiment, especially as the purpose has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boston, and burning of Charlestown; when it considers the great armaments with which these have commenced and prosecuted hostilities; when these things, we say, are laid together, and attentively considered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreasonable, or can it hesitate to believe, with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the ministerial sentence of death or abject submission.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1775.

[The Address of the Continental Congress to the people of Ireland, to be inserted in our next.]

NORFOLK, AUGUST 23, 1775.

AT a Committee held for Nansemond County, August 18, 1775, it being reported that Mess'rs Donaldson and Hamilton, merchants in the town of Suffolk, had intentionally shipped a considerable quantity of provisions to Boston, in the brigantine John, Hugh Kennedy master, contrary to a resolution of the Committee of New-York made April 27, 1775. and acceded to by the several provinces.

The aforesaid gentlemen appeared, and several depositions and protests being read, fully convinced this Committee that the said Donaldson and Hamilton intended the voyage of the said brig for Antigua, and that it was by the express direction of the Governor and captain of the man of war, (who had information of her loading with provisions three weeks before she sailed) that the said brig was taken and carried to Boston.

The aforesaid gentlemen being charged with shipping some hemp and butter on the 17th of April last to Henry Lloyd a Gentleman in Boston, Resolved, that the said Gentlemen in so doing have not violated the association, the said articles being shipped prior to any resolution to the contrary.

By order of the committee,

JOHN GREGORIE. Clerk.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor took possession of a large new ship, the property of Messrs Eilbeck, Rose, and Co. burthen between 8 and 900 hogsheads, supposed to be intended as a place of residence for the soldiery. The Committee took the matter into consideration, and as a large cargo of tobacco had been provided for exportation in her, which now cannot be shipped before the 10th of September, they agreed to state the case to the Convention, for their interposition and relief.

On Monday last was was laid before the Common-Hall of this borough a threatening letter from Capt. M'Cartney of the ship Mercury, with a spirited answer from the worshipful the Mayor, and his reply: In consequence of which, we hear, the Hall passed some resolutions expressive of their resentment at his menaces, which tended to place the military above the civil power, and that they were determined at all events, and at the utmost hazard of their persons and properties to adhere stedfastly to the cause of their country, in support of the just rights and privileges of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony.

This morning arrived from Whitehaven the brig Unicorn, Capt. Hutchinson, with materials for the new ship taken yesterday by Lord Dunmore; a barge from the man of war immediately went on board, and brought her under her stern. The Committee are making inquiry into the whole of this transaction, but the result of their determinations is not yet known.

It is said L-----d D---------e lately took a nocturnal trip to Williamsburg, but thought proper to make a precipitate retreat.

NORFOLK COUNTY, Committee chamber, Aug. 16.

PRESENT,

Col. John Willoughby Chairman, and 21 Mem

MR. ANDREW SPROWLE agreeable to summons waited upon the Committee, and being examined relative to the soldiers occupying his warehouse as barracks, declared, that no application had been made to him by Lord Dunmore, or any other person for the use of the said house, previous to the soldiers taking possession of it. That as soon as he found they were there, he expostulated with Lord Dunmore, and told him such a proceeding was highly disagreeable to him, that it would give great offence to the community in general, and insisted upon his removing them immediately; that Lord Dunmore paid no attention to his repeated solicitations, but still continued to keep forcible possession, for the space of ten or twelve days, until the ship which he had pressed, and was then fitting up, should be made ready for their reception.

RESOLVED, that Mr. ANDREW SPROWLE has been REMISS in not giving this Committee the earliest information that his private property had been seized upon, and soldiers quartered in his house, contrary to his inclination and solicitations.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this county that they have no connections or dealings with LORD DUNMORE or Capt. SQIRES, and the other officers of the Otter sloop of war; as they have evinced on many occasions, the most unfriendly disposition to the liberties of this continent, in promoting a deffection among the slaves, and concealing some of them for a considerable time on board their vessels.

ORDERED, that the stated meetings of this Committee be the first Thursday in every month, (if fair) if not the first fair day afterwards.

ALEXANDER SKINNER, Sec'ry.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 21, 1775.

COMMITTED to the County goal of Norfolk, on the 6th Instant, a likely negro man, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his upper fore teeth are a good deal open, he is a very black fellow, and says his name is Tho. Shores, he also produced a pass (which appears to be a conterfeit) that he served his time with one Mr. Isaac Gilford, in Pasquotank, North-Carolina; his master or owner is desired to take him away, and pay the charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, G. Keeper.

NORFOLK, August 22, 1775.

I INTEND for England soon.

SAMUEL LONG.

NORFOLK, August 21, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MASON MILLER, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have anydemands, to bring in their accounts properly proved to

THOMAS MATTHEWS, adminst.

August 22, 1775.

TO be sold to the highest bidder before Mr. Griffen Peart's door at the Great-Bridge, on Wednesday the 30th inst. the estate of Solomon Waterman, deceased; consisting of a small schooner, burthen about 800 bushels, with rigging, tackle, &c. also some household goods and 35000 shingles lying in Norfolk.—Credit till the 1st day of January next will be given the purchasers, they giving bond and security to WILLIS WILSON, admin.

Norfolk, August 16, 1775.

FOR Sale or Charter, The Brigantine George and Charlotte, burthen about 5000 bushels, has made but two voyages, a prime sailer and extremely well fitted. For terms apply to

DANIEL BARRAUD.

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SPEECH of the young MARQUIS of GRANBY, on the RESTRAINING-BILL.

"I RISE to trouble the Houſe with a few words on the bill now before it. I have ſat, Sir, during the courſe of two diviſions, without taking any part; even ſo much as giving a ſilent vote on any American queſtion: becauſe, Sir, as I will fairly confeſs to you, I entered theſe walls with prejudices againſt the ſyſtem adminiſtration was purſuing; I thought it was but juſtice to hear the arguments that might be urged on both ſides, to compare thoſe arguments and draw my opinion from that compariſon. As to the bill, immediately the object of our conſideration, I think it in every reſpect ſo arbitrary, ſo oppreſſive, and ſo totally founded on principles of reſentment, that I am exceedingly happy at having this public opportunity of bearing my teſtimony againſt it, in the ſtrongeſt manner I am able. In God's name, what language are you now holding out to America! "Reſign your property, diveſt yourſelves of your privileges and freedom, renounce every thing that can make life comfortable, or we will deſtroy your commerce, we will involve your country in all the miſeries of famine; and if you expreſs the ſenſations of men at ſuch harſh treatment, we will then declare you in a ſtate of rebellion, and put yourſelves, and your families, to fire and ſword." And yet, Sir, the noble Lord on the floor [Lord North] has told this Houſe, that a reconciliation is the ſole object of his wiſhes. I hope the noble Lord will pardon me, if I doubt the perfect ſincerity of thoſe wiſhes: at leaſt, Sir, his actions juſtify my doubts; for every circumſtance in his whole conduct, with regard to America, has directly militated againſt his preſent profeſſions: and what, Sir, muſt the Americans conclude? Whilſt you are ravaging their coaſts and extirpating their commerce, and are with-held only by your impotence, from ſpreading freſh ruin by the ſword, can they, Sir, ſuppoſe ſuch chaſtiſement is intended to promote a reconciliation, and that you mean to reſtore to their forlorn country thoſe liberties you deny to their preſent poſſeſſion; and in the inſolence of perſecution, are compaſſing earth and ſeas to deſtroy. You can with no more juſtice compel the Americans to your obedience, by the operation of the preſent meaſures, by making uſe of their neceſſities, and witholding from them that commerce on which their exiſtence depends, than a ruffian can found an equitable claim to my poſſeſſions, when he forcibly enters my houſe, and with a dagger at my throat, or a piſtol at my breaſt, makes me ſeal deeds which will convey to him my eſtate and property." [Mr. Rigby having declared the Americans to be in rebellion, Lord Granby, in anſwer, ſaid, 'his ideas of rebellion were totally different from Mr. Rigby's. If according to his ideas of rebellion, the Americans were in that ſtate, he ſhould be as warmly their opponent as he was now their friend;' and then went on:] "I have a very clear, a very adequate idea of rebellion, at leaſt according to my own principles; and thoſe are the principles on which the revolution was founded. It is not againſt whom a war is directed, but it is the juſtice of that war that does, or does not, conſtitute rebellion. If the innocent part of mankind muſt tamely relinquiſh their freedom, their property, and every thing they hold dear, merely to avoid the imputation of rebellion, I beg, Sir, it may be conſidered, what kind of peace and loyalty there will then exiſt in the world, which conſiſts only in violence and rapine, and is merely to be maintained for the benefit of robbers and oppreſſors. I hope, Sir, I ſhall be believed when I aſſure you that I am as warm a friend to the intereſts of my country as any man in this Houſe; but then it muſt be underſtood when thoſe intereſts are founded in juſtice. I am not attached to any particular acre of land; the farmer in Cumberland or Durham is as little connected with me as the peaſant in America: It is not the ground a man ſtands on that attaches me to him; it is not the air he breathes that connects me with him, but it is the principles of that man, thoſe independent, thoſe generous principles of liberty, which he profeſſes, co-operating with my own, which call me forth as his advocate and make me glory in being conſidered his friend. As for myſelf, Sir, I am not in the leaſt aſhamed to avow that my attachment is to a noble Lord, who has been, in my opinion, very unjuſtly reflected on in the courſe of this debate, I mean Lord Chatham: I am not even perſonally acquainted with the noble Lord, I do not know the inconſiſtencies of which he ſtands accuſed; but this, Sir, I know, I ſhall not ſupport his inconſiſtencies: I ſhall only ſupport him in thoſe principles, which have raiſed his name to the elevation on which it is now placed in this country, and have ſo deſervedly procured him the love and admiration of his fellow-citizens. Sir, I ſhall not trouble this Houſe any longer, as this matter has been ſo fully diſcuſſed, though I muſt confeſs, I am not ſorry a debate has taken place, becauſe I was rather deſirous of making a kind of political creed, ſome profeſſions of my ſentiments on this very important, this very ſerious national queſtion. From the fulleſt conviction of my ſoul, I diſclaim every idea both of policy and right internally to tax America. I diſavow the whole ſyſtem. It is commenced in iniquity; it is purſued with reſentment; and it can terminate in nothing but blood. Under whatſoever ſhape in futurity it may be revived, by whomſoever produced and ſupported, it ſhall, from me, meet the moſt conſtant, determined, and invariable oppoſition."

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1775.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD
NEW-YORK Currency.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th June laſt paſt, a certain NATHAN HOIT was entruſted by JOHN CANFIELD Eſq; of Sharon in Connecticut, with a conſiderable ſum in half Johanneſes and other money, to be delivered to the Subſcriber in New-York.--The ſaid HOIT has been Captain of a ſloop from Red-hook in Dutcheſs County to New-York for ſome months, and having converted part of a cargo into CASH, which he has alſo taken with him. He ſet out from this city, in the South-Amboy ſtage boat, on Monday the 26th of June laſt, and was ſeen at Philadelphia on the Wedneſday following. HOIT is about 6 feet high, rather ſlim built, has reddiſh curl'd hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, ſpeaks thick and grum, has a grim look, and walks upright, took with him one ſuit of light wilton clothes and others unknown, a whitiſh beaver hat, and a cane with a ſword fixed in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid NATHAN HOIT, in any of his MAJESTY'S gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to five per-cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Mr. Francis G. Haſinclever, Merchant in Philadelphia, Meſſ. Nicolſon's & Kennedy Merchants in Baltimore, Meſſ. John Lawrence & Co. Merchants in Virginia, Meſſ. Alexander Gillon & Co. Merchants Charleſtown, South-Carolina, or in New-York, to NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

Alſo to NIEL JAMIESON, Eſq; Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this NATHAN HOIT, ſince the 28th June laſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence to any of the above gentlemen, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking him off the continent.

NEWCASTLE, July 20, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 19th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WILSON, about 24 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet and round ſhoulder'd, he is a native of SCOTLAND and ſpeaks very broad, has ſhort yellow hair and a very down look; he is a butcher by trade, a good oſtler and a tolerable good weaver; he rode away a likely black horſe, about five feet high with a ſwitch tail; he carried with him a black coat of ſuperfine broad cloath, half worn, a waiſtcoat and breeches of white fuſtian, a waiſtcoat of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old grey ſurtout coat very large. ——Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his MAJESTY'S goals, or delivers him to me at this place ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SYME.

Norfolk, Auguſt 15, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON Saturday night laſt, 12th inſt. my Houſe was robbed of ſundry wearing apparel, viz. ſhirts, jackets, ſtockings, women's gowns, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, and a watch No. 1356, maker's name Francis Francome; alſo a guinea, and about 20s. in ſilver. If offered for ſale, as they probably will be, it is deſired they may be ſtopt, and on conviction of the thief, the above reward ſhall be paid by

ROBERT BRUCE.

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THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

ALSO,

THE ART OF SPEAKING;

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THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a ſchool book, but as a private preceptor in the ſtudy of elocution, ſufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accompliſhments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been leſs ſtudied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has ſhewn both in the eaſy, yet ſublime rules he has laid, and the leſſons he has ſelected for the purpoſe of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the firſt accompliſhments of a Gentleman, that of reading and ſpeaking gracefully.

AUGUST 2.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Peterſburg, ſome time in February laſt, a negro fellow named SAM, by trade a bricklayer, who formerly belonged to Mr. JAMIESON in Norfolk: He is a ſhort thick fellow about five feet ſix inches high, and commonly wears a frock over his other clothes. I have great reaſon to ſuſpect he is lurking about Kemp's-Landing. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me at Peterſburg, ſhall have the above reward paid by

RICHARD SPENCER.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD

ON Thurſday the 17th inſtant, by virtue of a bill of ſale from WILLIAM HUDSON deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber; a young NEGRO WOMAN and a child. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſer on giving bond with approved ſecurity to (61)

HENRY BRESSIE.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after.——
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